

093344-03001

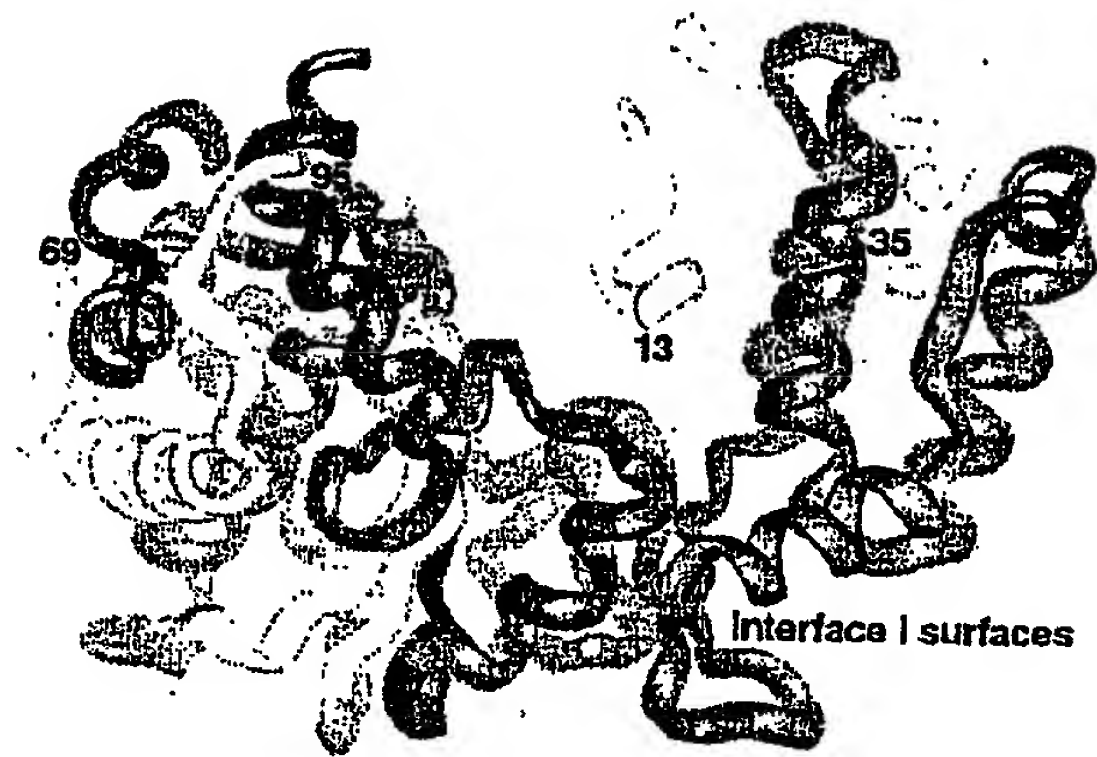


Figure 1

FIG. 2 A

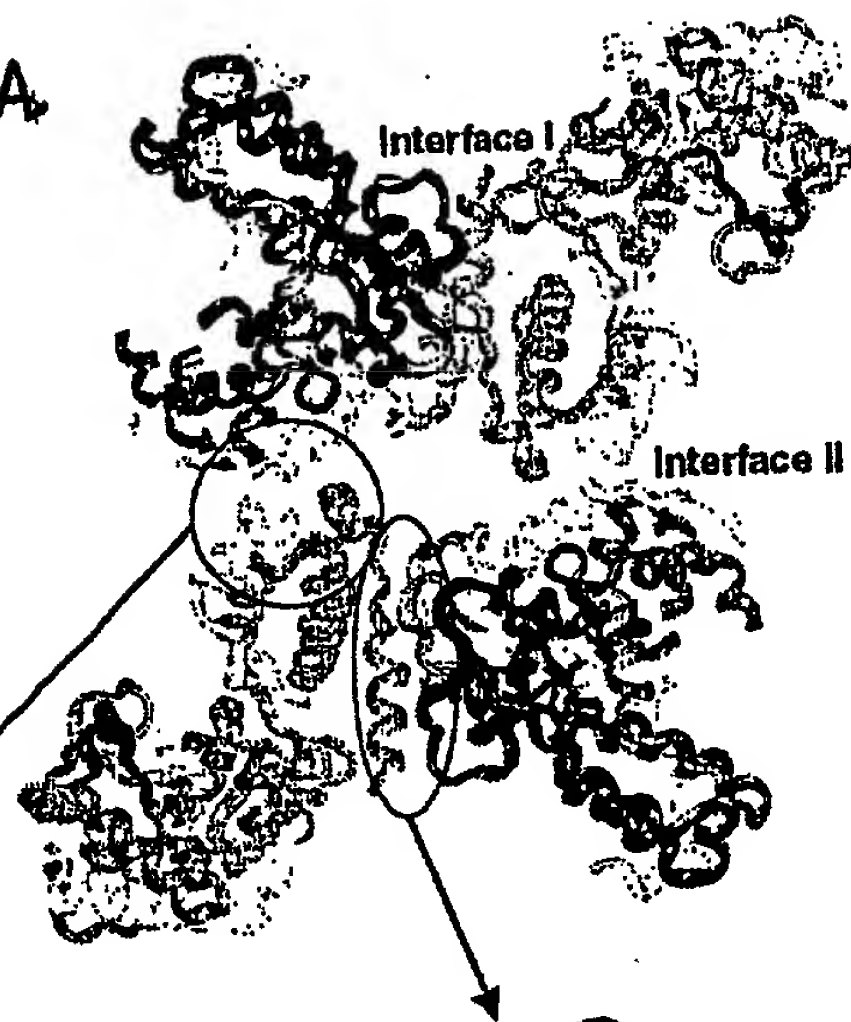


FIG. 2 B.

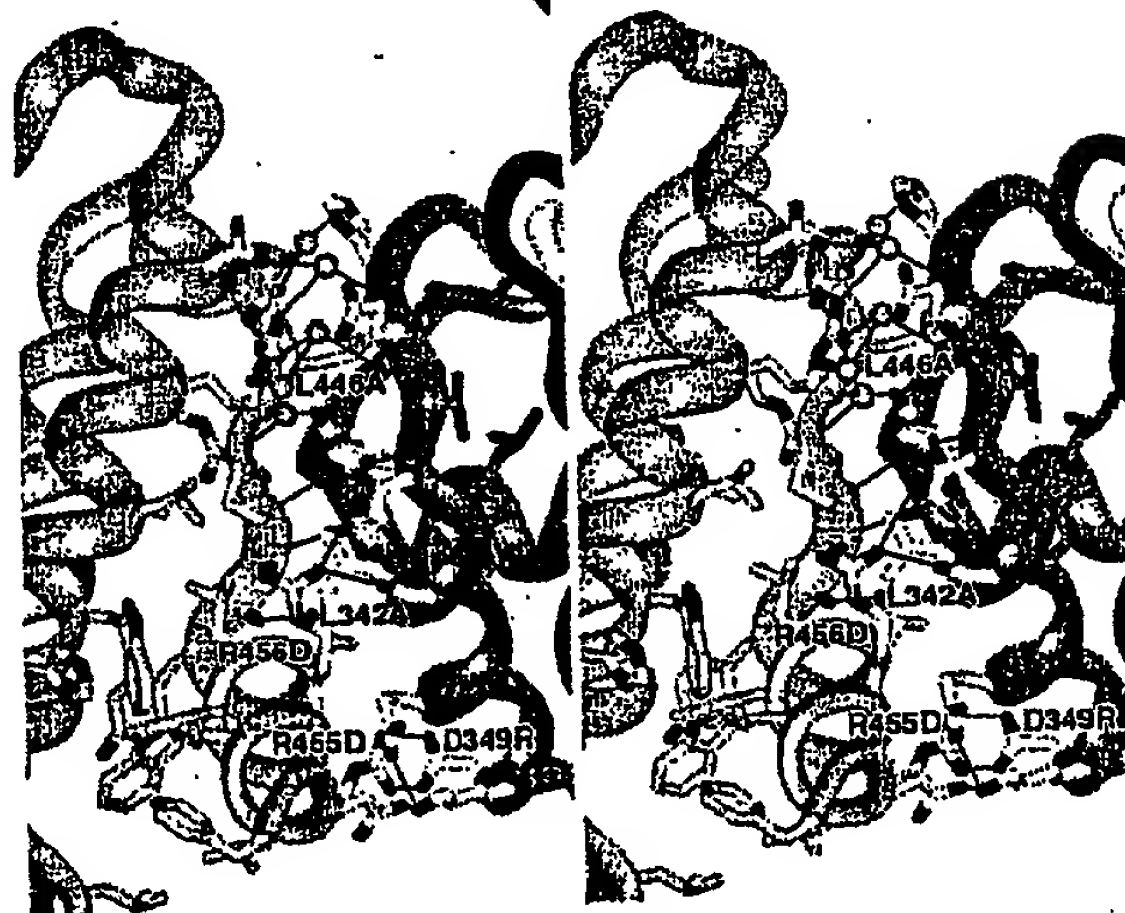
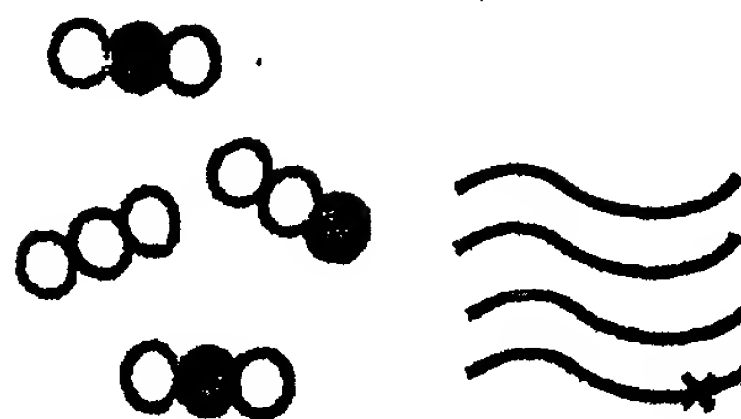
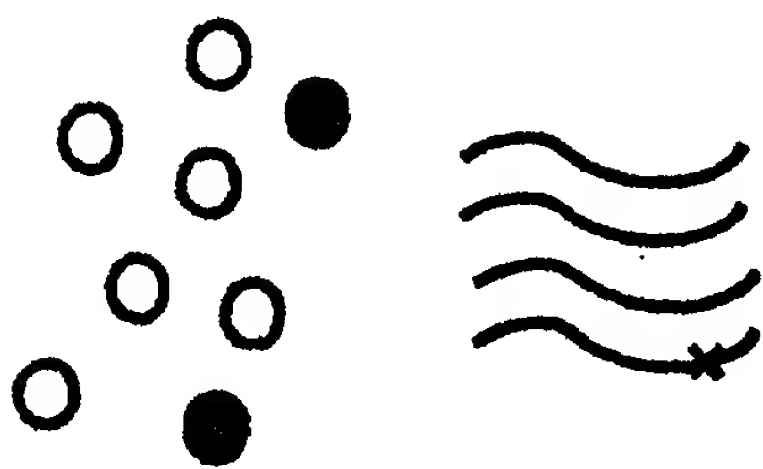


FIG. 2 C

Figures 2A - 2C

A. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET IS MONOMERIC

B. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET IS OLIGOMERIC



GENETICS: Drug^R mutations will usually be dominant

GENETICS: Drug^R mutations will usually be recessive

CONSEQUENCES: Resistant viral progeny are easily selected in presence of drug

CONSEQUENCES: Resistant viral progeny are less likely to be selected in presence of drug

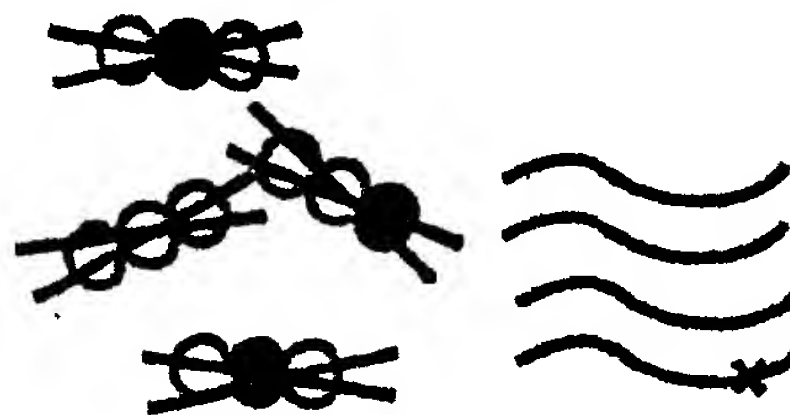
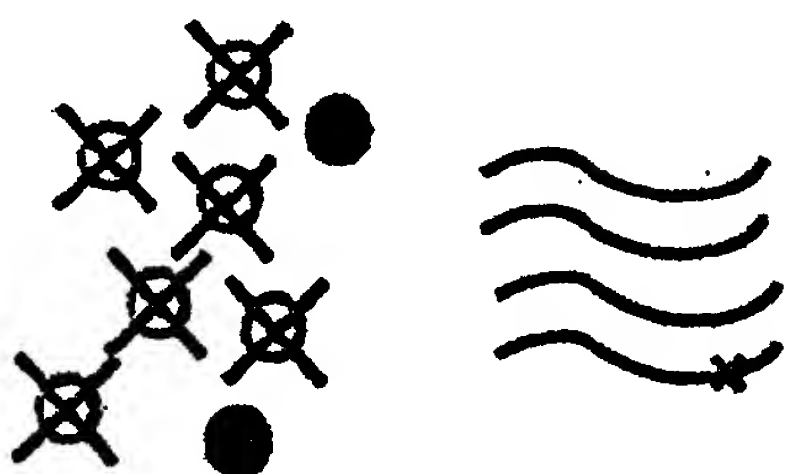


Figure 3

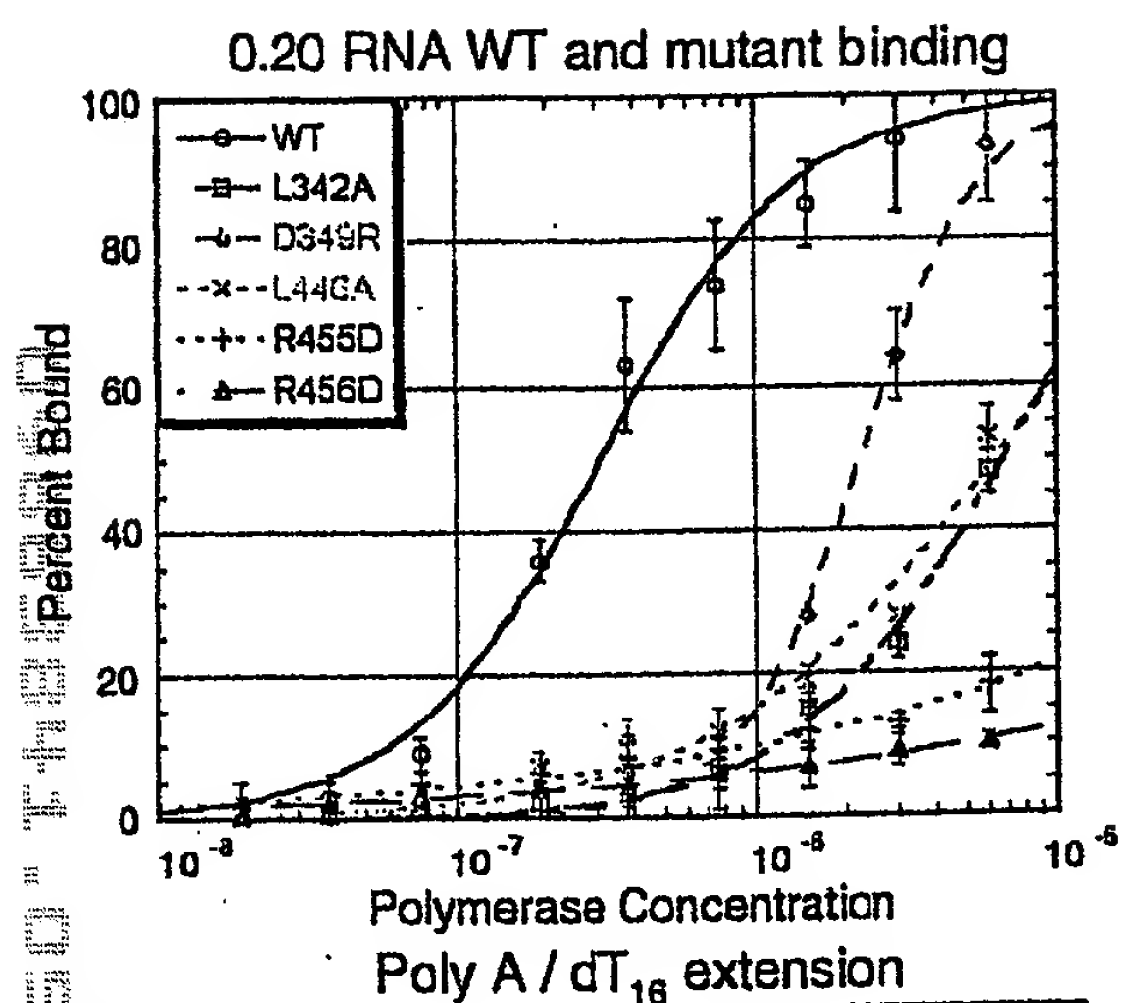


Figure 4

Figure 5

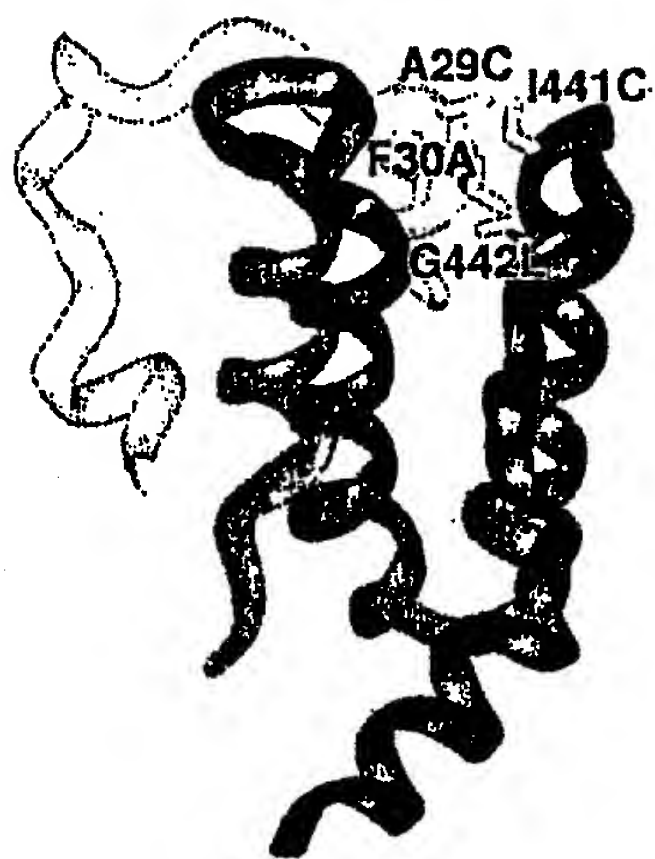


Figure 6

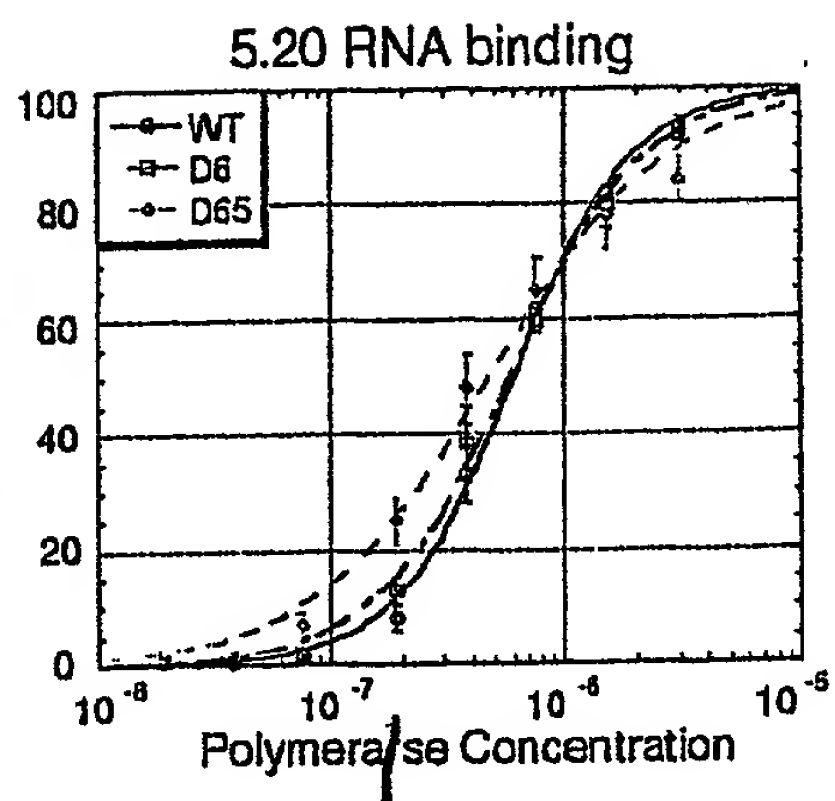


Figure 7

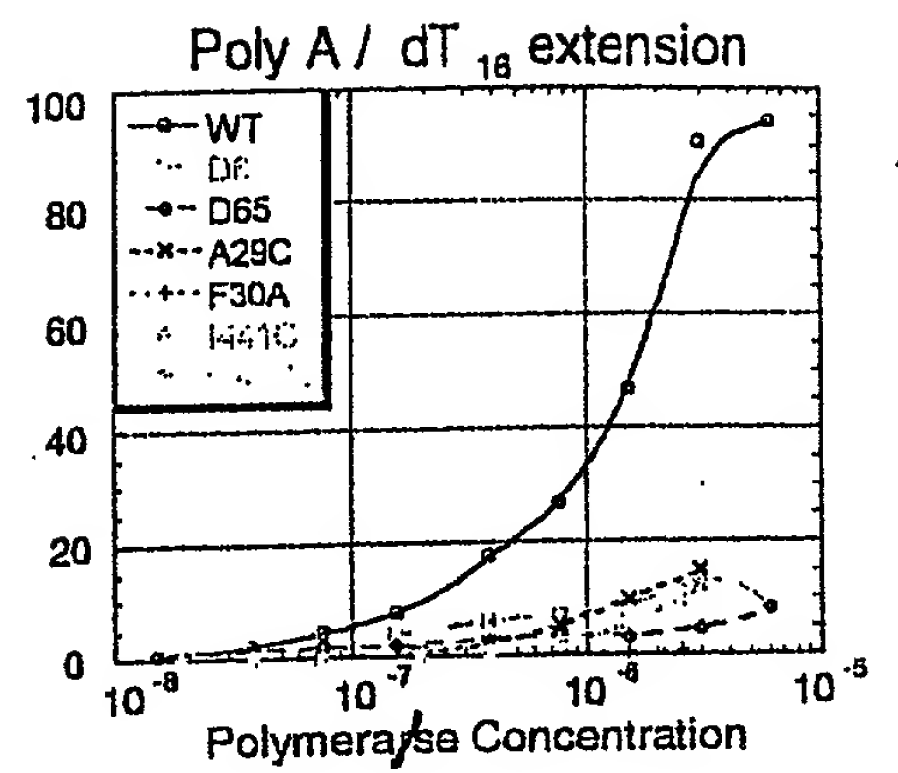


Figure 8

1000000 100000 10000 1000 0.1 1 10 100

Effect of 3D Dilution on Activity

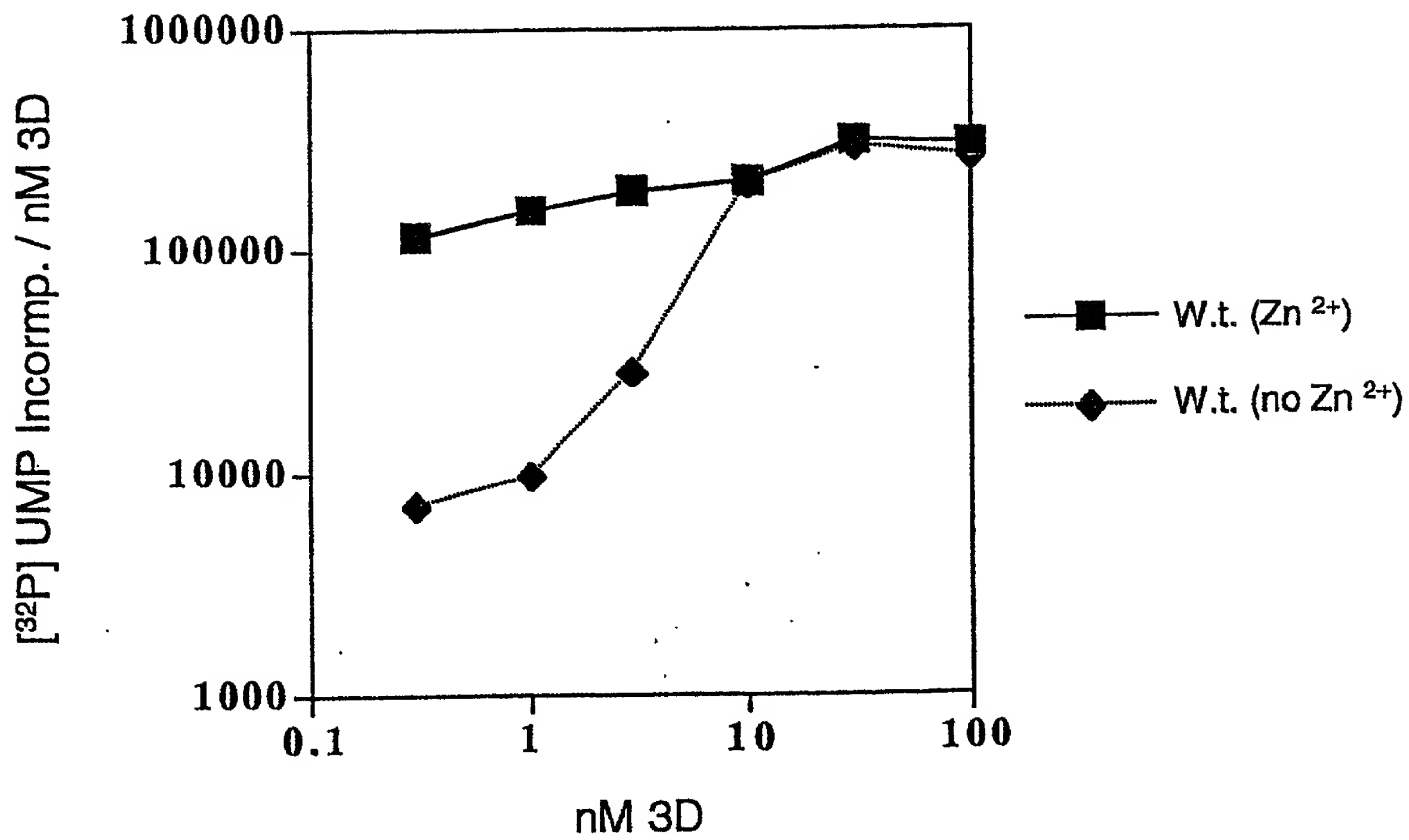


Figure 9

Modeling RNA Into the Poliovirus Polymerase Oligomer

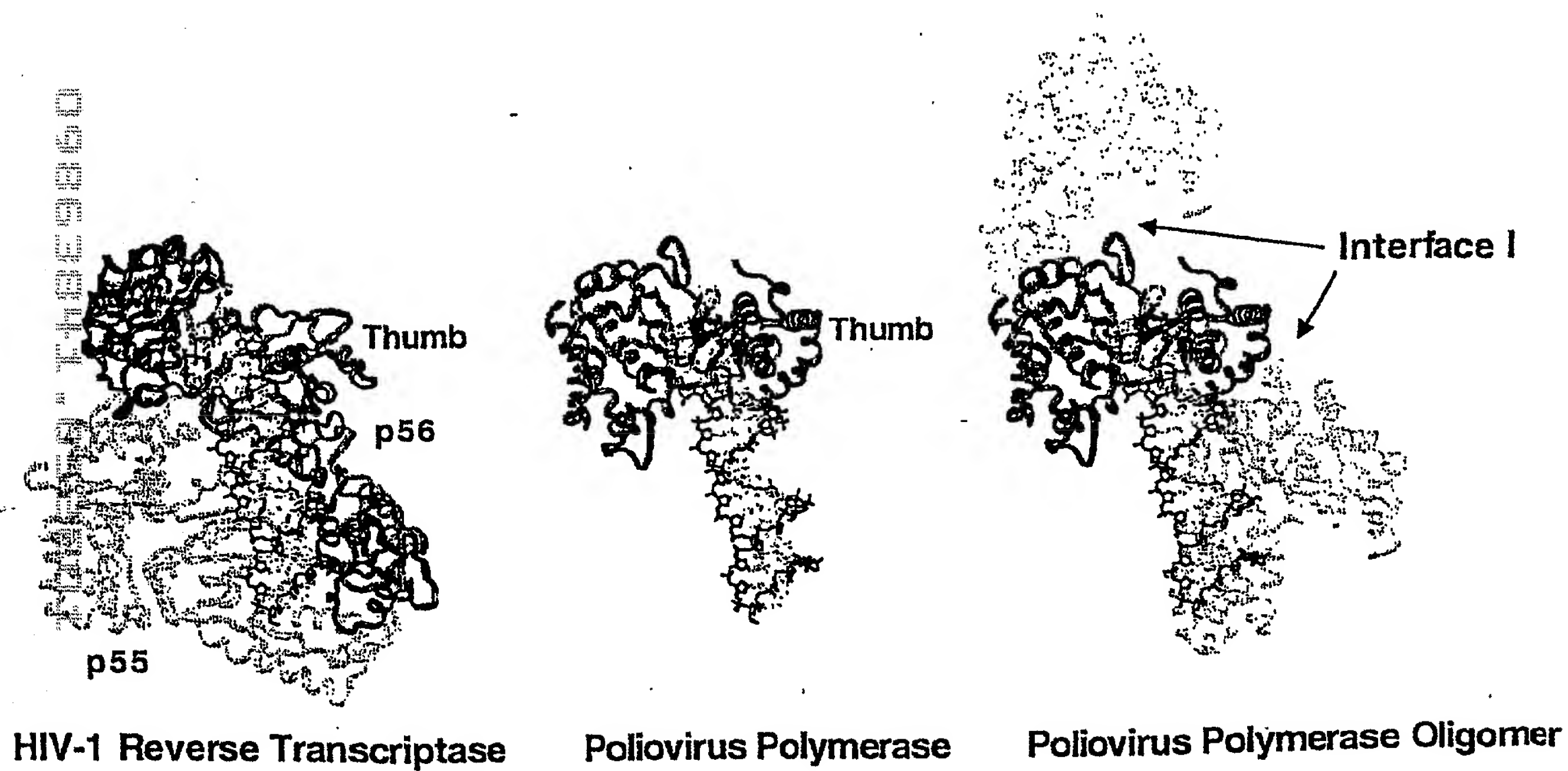


Figure 10

103300-7435350

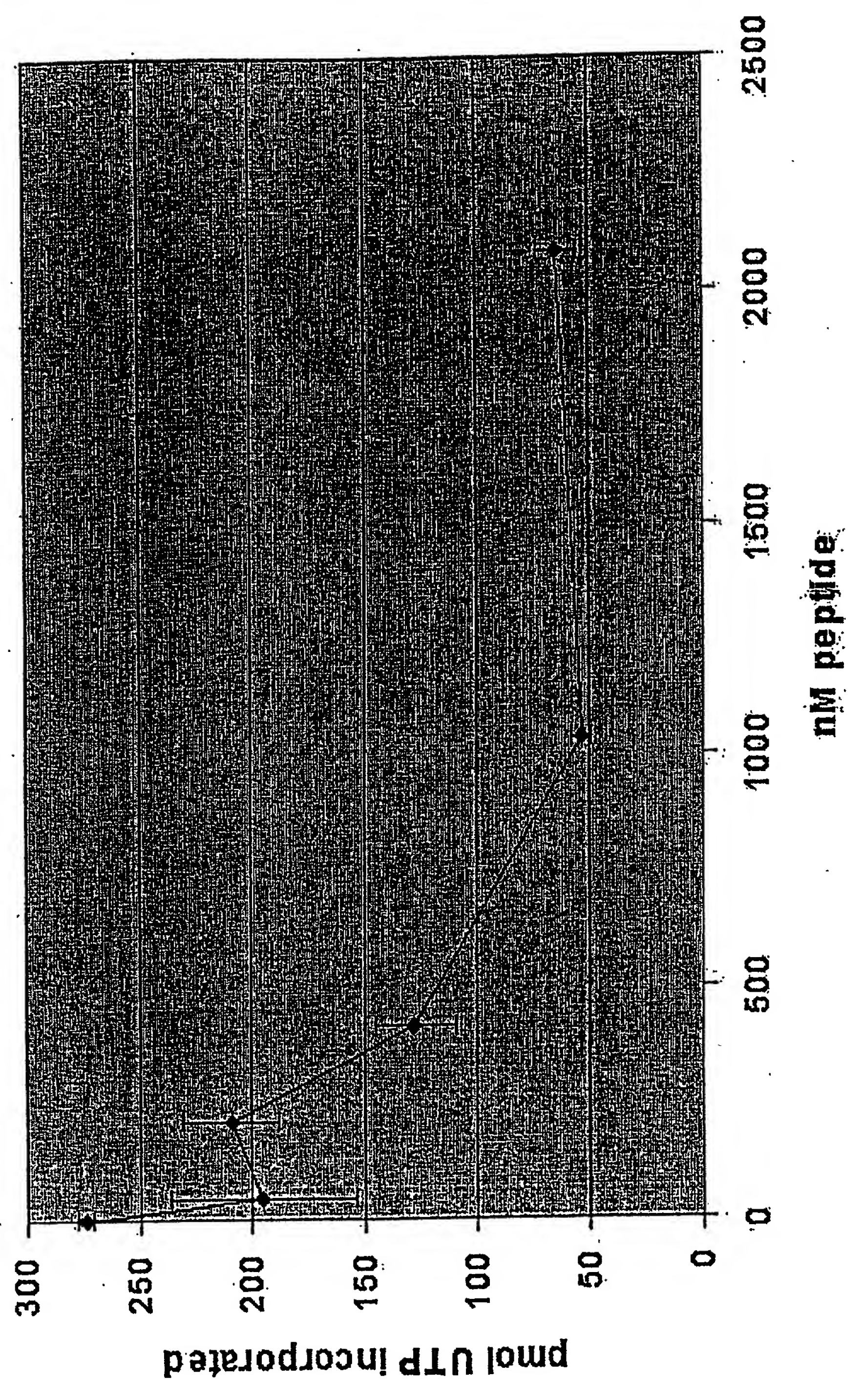
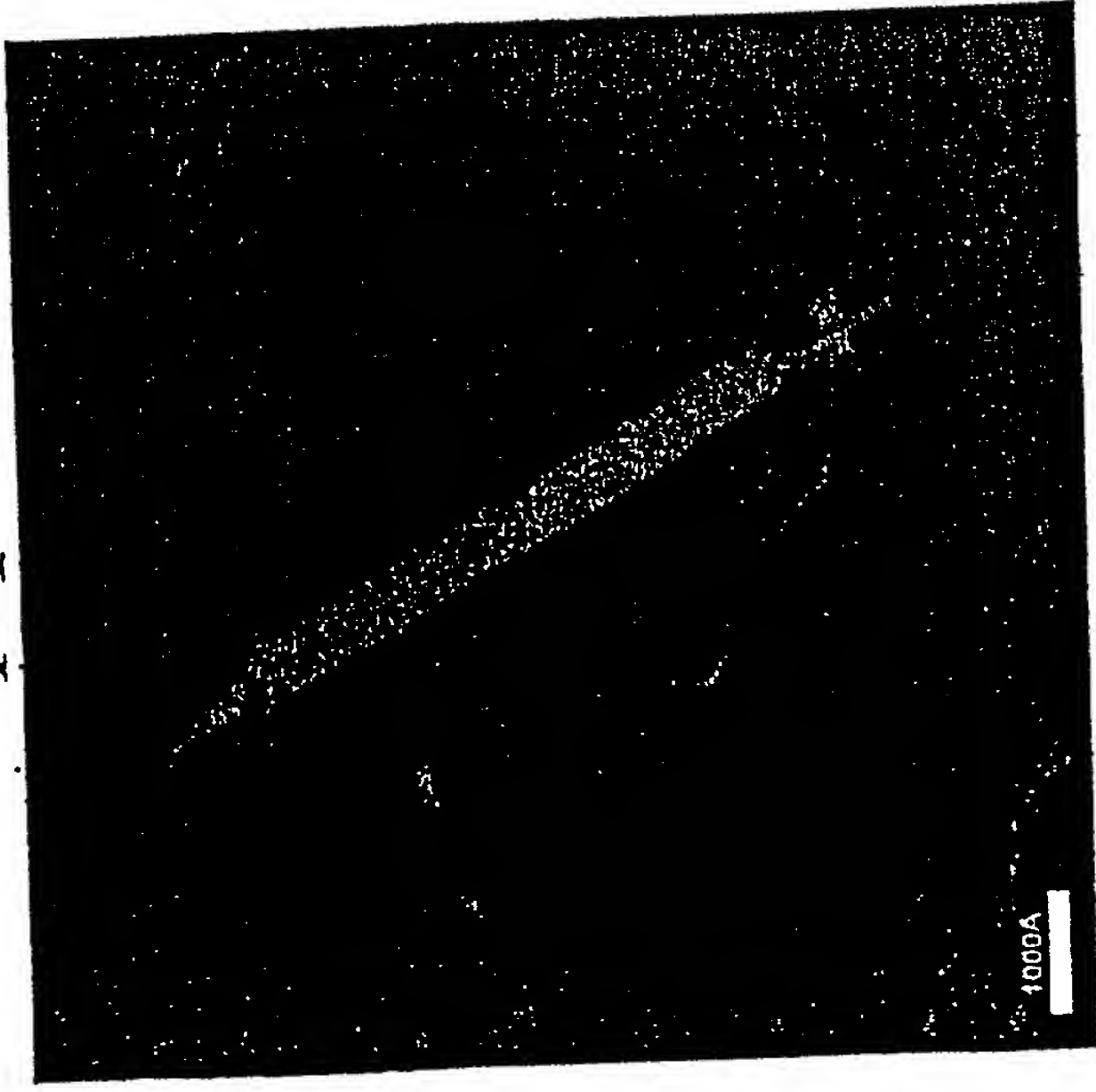


Figure 11

Figure 13

Figure 13 displays a series of plots related to the analysis of the data. The plots are arranged in a grid, showing various statistical measures and distributions. The top row shows the distribution of the variable 'Age' for different groups. The middle row shows the distribution of the variable 'Gender' for different groups. The bottom row shows the distribution of the variable 'Marital Status' for different groups. The plots are labeled with 'Age', 'Gender', and 'Marital Status' respectively. The x-axis represents the frequency or count, and the y-axis represents the probability or density. The plots are color-coded to distinguish between different groups.

No peptide



25 uM peptide



Fig. 14

Homologous and heterologous pol-pol two hybrid interactions

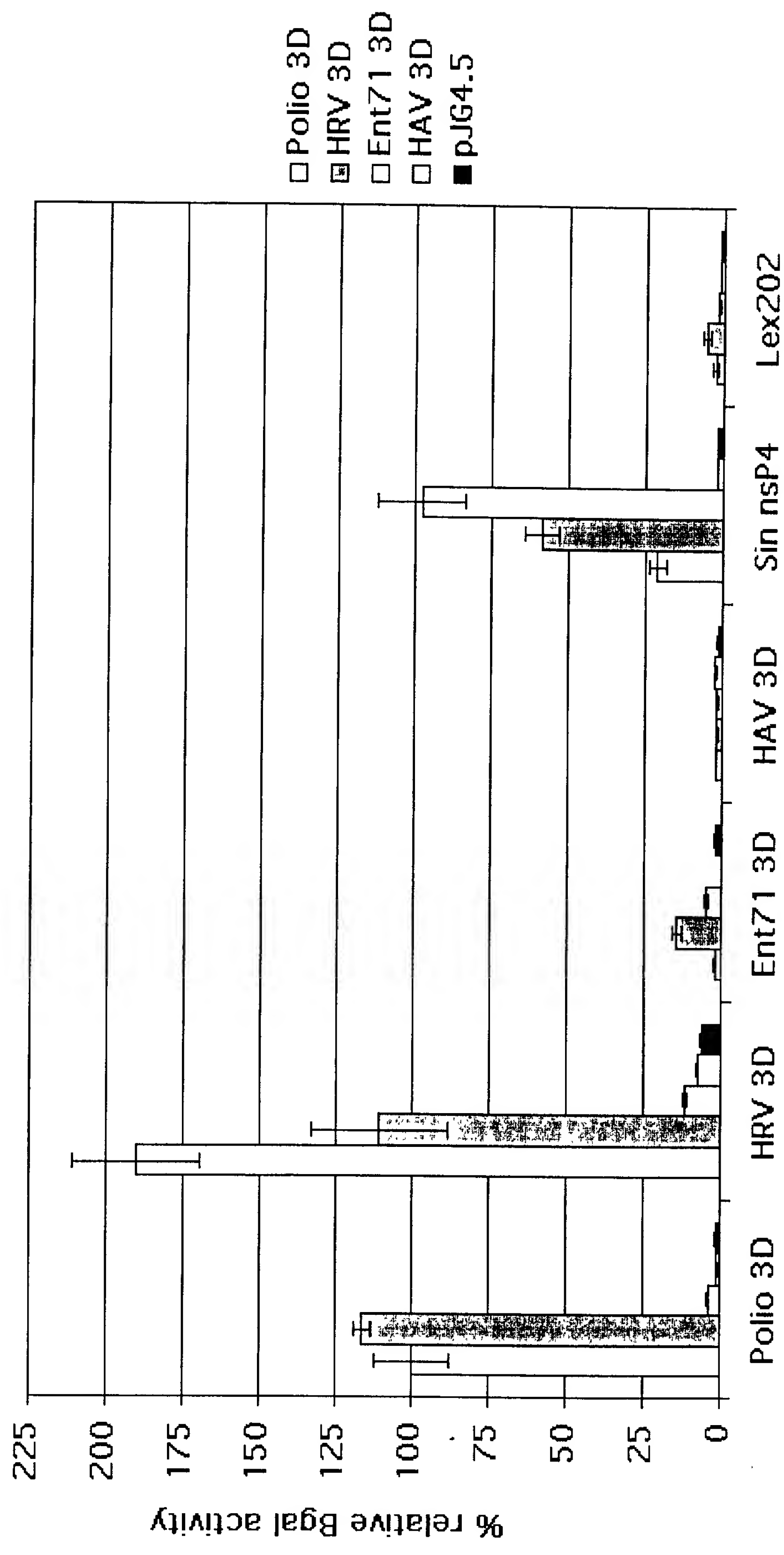


Fig. 15

Bgal of Heterol. Int II
(LexPolio 3D d65 vs. HRV (1-136))

